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## GLOBALIZATION - THE NEW PARADIGM OF SOCIAL LIABILITY

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power in his own country and this time he had also given a large number of district warriors besides plenty of property as assistance. The astronomer wrote: “Yunuskhan told the glorious ears that the hope of the future had shifted to the light because of the events of the day and the changes of the day and night. Yunuskhan for a long time had been glad with the grace and mercy of that person – Sultan Abu Said, who repeatedly put his royal authority in order; he entered inside his people with greatness and became a king with the mercy help of Sultan Abu Said. Sultan Abu Said bowed and dignified his honor and accompanied him with honor and sent the great emirs and the dignitaries to several addresses, and when he approached, Sultan, moved forward his future. They embraced each other and Abu Said showed a keen respect to the khan and at some meetings there were organized royal and cheerful weddings. ... The grace of His Majesty Man once again laid the foundations of the kingdom and the khanate to Yunuskhan, which included horses, royal dishes, loungers, soldiers, horses with golden saddles, belts, lots of mules, camels, horsemen and offered a gesture of humor, saying: “Let several armies from the district of Movarounnahr help the khan; wherever the khan goes let them follow and serve him” and then he bade farewell to the khan and allowed him to go back. After exactly that assistance, Yunuskhan gradually increased his supporters in Mongolia. The death of Sansiz Mirza, the governor of Kashghar and Dost Mohammed, the Mongolian khan, made it possible for Yunuskhan to have full control of Mongolia. A few years later, in 1468-1469, Yunuskhan became the dominant power in Mongolia.

### **Conclusion**

In general, the fact that Yunuskhan entered Mongolia led to the beginning of wars. After several years of fighting, Yunuskhan won the Mongolian throne. As a result, the Mongol invasion of Fergana valley almost ended.

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**Аннотация:** Ушбу мақолада ижтимоий борлиқда юз бераётган ўзгаришларнинг умумпланетар хусусият касб этаётгани, маданий ранг-баранглик, плюрализм ўрнига барча халқлар, миллатлар учун тенг қадриятлар, меъёрлар, нормалар шаклланаётгани, янги парадигма сифатида глобаллашувнинг ижтимоий борлиққа таъсири миллий ва умуминсоний парадигмалар, мақсадлар нуқтаи назаридан ўрганилди. Шунингдек, глобаллашув шароитида маданиятлараро мулоқот ва миллий ўзликни англаш масалалари ҳамда миллий ўзликни сақлаб қолиш муҳимлигидан келиб чиқиб хулосалар берилди.

**Калит сўзлар:** глобаллашув, ижтимоий борлиқ, парадигма, миллий ва умуминсоний парадигмалар, глобал муаммолар, информация соҳасида глобаллашув, оммавий маданият, ҳуқуқий соҳадаги глобаллашув.

**Аннотация:** В этой статье анализируются изменения в социальной жизни, культурном разнообразии, плюрализме, равенстве ценностей, нормах и нормах для всех народов, наций, а также глобальной парадигмы глобализации на основе национальных и универсальных парадигм и целей. Кроме того, Национальная ассоциация межкультурного диалога Глобального диалога также получила подробные инструкции, чтобы узнать больше о вопросах сохранения национальных ценностей.

**Ключевые слова:** глобализация, социальное существование, парадигма, национальные и универсальные парадигмы, глобальные проблемы, глобализация в информации, массовая культура, глобализация в правовом поле.

**Abstract:** This article analyzes social transformations in the context of multiculturalism, cultural diversity, pluralism, equality of values, norms, norms, as a new paradigm. Globalization has been studied in terms of national and universal paradigms and goals. . Also in the context of globalization, conclusions were given on the issues of intercultural dialogue and national self-consciousness and the importance of national self-consciousness.

**Keywords:** globalization, social existence, paradigm, national and universal paradigms, global issues, globalization in information, mass culture, globalization in the legal field.

### Introduction

Today there is no researcher who does not think about the concept of "globalization" and does not give any suggestion on the conflict resolution. The transformations in the social world are characterized by a multifaceted nature, cultural diversity and equal values, norms, and norms for all peoples and nations, rather than pluralism, which calls for a serious study of the process of globalization.

Starting in the 1960s and 1970s, all the dramatic changes that took place in the vast majority of societies, politicians, sociologists, philosophers, and scholars. Gradually, there is a concept of globalization, which means:

- First of all, it concerns all humanity, taking into account the fate of all countries, peoples and social groups;
- Secondly, it reports about the economic and social losses of the humanity, which can threaten human civilization when they are intensified;
- Thirdly, these problems can unite all countries and peoples, and cooperate with the whole world.

By the end of the 20th century, competition between socialist and capitalist systems based on contradictory ideology and paradigm, the recognition of universal values, and the emergence of the global marketplace afforded global convenience. According to the definition of the International Monetary Fund, "globalization is the result of the intensive integration of market goods and services and capital."

Globalization is seen as a real-world market-driven relationship, with the production of commodities and their sale on the world market. This definition is true when it comes to the feature of the global market. But globalization does not depend on market equity, capital development, sales, but merely as a feature of social development, human development.

If we talk about the concept of globalization, three dimensions of globalization can be distinguished:

globalization is a long-standing historical process;

globalization, proximity to homogeneity of the world on a single principle, unique values means aspiration to universalize everything;

Globalization is the key to the recognition of the growing interdependence, globalization, transnational government structures and religious groups, and the weakening of the national sovereignty under the influence of new factors. At the present time, globalization in the community development system should be described as three - economic, political and cultural.

### **Literature Review**

Globalization in the economic sphere is linked to the process of formation of market relations and the broad participation of countries in the global market. In the 1970s and 80s of the 20th century, developed countries went to fight for the world market. If so far, the United States, Britain has taken a leading position in the global market, offering 37 to 38% of the goods, services and goods of the world to the nations of the world, such as France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, South Korea, Thailand, Japan was added. Similarly, China's economic reforms in the 1980s have shown that this country can take a leading position in the world market. The idea that the famous British philosopher A. Toybee, who introduced China's western dynamism, "will bring a great gift to mankind", suggests that prophecy is right.

The former Soviet Union's role in the global marketplace plays an important role, especially in developing the market economy. For example, in the Republic of Uzbekistan, together with foreign investors and corporations, about a thousand small

businesses, firms and cultural and service institutions have been established. New Mont, Germany's Mercedes Benz and Simens, South Korean DEU and Samsung, Japanese Mitsubishi and French Elf-Akiten are among them. Transnational corporations that spend their goods there, without the state borders, place their own products, where the profits are high, is the main driving force of economic globalization. Examples of these are the use of labor force, cooperation in science, industry and transport.

In the political sphere, globalization can be seen in the emergence of international or intergovernmental alliances. In the years to come, interstate integration has become a widespread phenomenon. Examples of such international organizations as the Eurasian Union, the CIS, Shanghai Cooperation. True, they are not the political organizations that govern the states, but also address issues of socio-political nature, such as establishing economic ties, joint military exercises, joint international terrorism, and drug trafficking.

Uzbekistan is also an influential international association such as the Organization for Economic Cooperation, the Organization of the Black Sea Economic Cooperation, the International Labor Organization, and the World Health Organization. His activity is not only a social-economic one, but also a political one.

Foreign policy, international political relations, diplomacy imply high professionalism, awareness of the world events and the art of protecting their interests. Otherwise, the globalization process may have an impact on national development, interests, and the state may depend on other countries, international political military associations. Legalization of globalization calls for consideration of human rights and freedoms as a supreme value, and the national legal system to

build these democratic values. Today, Uzbekistan has signed more than sixty international legal acts and has a duty to comply with these standards.

At the same time, the law implies the nationality of the people, the history, cultural traditions, legal experience and mentality of each nation. This prevents the



improper implementation of the norms that are incompatible with national and legal traditions.

### **Research Methodology**

Cultural globalization affects the modern man to his economic, social and spiritual-psychological status, his personal development as a person, his values and aspirations. The proliferation of international crime, drug addiction and international terrorism, and the abandonment of the low culture of the mass culture, have a major impact on the cultural and national traditions of nations and nations, all of which have an impact on the social dimension of globalization. "Most of the crimes related to extremism and violence are committed by young people under the age of 30. Today's youth of the world are the largest generation in all human history, since they make up 2 billion people. The future of our planet depends on the well-being of our children". This list can be characterized by the global spread of various man-made disasters, which sharply deteriorate the ecological situation. This is why, in recent years, the massive anti-globalization campaign, which has been advocated for the future development of globalization in Eastern Europe and Asia, has been actively promoted by community movements in some countries, denied the views on globalization, and has been largely based on the creation of many current scientific concepts, has grown. Finding different ways and factors to bring this process to the required form is mainly based on these trends.

Today, the processes of globalization in the sphere of cultural-enlightenment and information are rapidly developing. Nearly 40% of world-wide published newspapers and magazines are in European countries today. 60-70% of these publications are distributed worldwide. Especially the English and German languages as world languages are one of the factors that accelerate the spread of information throughout Europe and the United States.

Depending on the opportunities created by the globalization process of economically powerful states, the desire to integrate the system of values with other people's lives through economic tools and information technology, naturally creates